TEXTILE BULLETIN

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Textile Wages Have Not Been Lowered to Minimum Levels

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, authorizes the following:

In the development of NRA codes for industry, certain fundamentals made themselves outstanding. Among them was the necessity for establishment of wage minimums. To make the theory of fair competition workable it was of immediate importance to provide for uniformity at one of the major basis of competition—labor costs.

This objective was approached in the cotton textile industry with full recognition that establishment of minimums presented the possibility of consequences far removed from attainment of the real goal.

The objective was to put a bottom to wages. In practice, the result might be to put a top to wages. The minimums might become the maximums. Alert to the possibility of this reverse reaction, the Code authority and the Federal Authority exercised foresight to prevent any such development. This foresight is evidenced by two very important provisions incorporated in Section XIII of the Cotton Textile Code which reads:

"The amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees classified according to occupations (receiving more than the established minimum wage) shall not be decreased—in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which will yield a less wage for a work week of 40 hours than such employee was receiving for the same class of work for the longer week of 48 hours or more prevailing prior to July 17, 1933."

Establishment of wage minimums never was intended to flatten wages in the industry to the minimum levels, nor has it done so.

If there are some who mistakenly suppose that minimum wages under the code have become the maximums, their belief can be readily dispelled in the light of experience. Evidence to the contrary is presented by the United States Monthly Labor Review for November. Figures therein show that the average hourly earnings in the cotton textile industry were 35.8 cents per hour in August, 1933, and 36.4 cents per hour in September, 1933. No subsequent Government figures on average hourly earnings are yet available, but an examination of the employment report, issued by the United States Department of Labor on December 19, 1933, shows that using the index number of 100 for the 12-month average for 1926, the total payrolls in the cotton textile industry for 1932 were 51.6, for October, 1933, 86.4, and for November, 1933, 81.4. This slight reduction in the total payroll is accounted for in figures given in the same report which show that whereas employment for October, 1933, was at 102.6 of the 1926 average, it dropped to 98.8 in November, 1933. Notwithstanding the relatively smaller decline in employment, there is nothing in these figures which indicates a reduction in wage rates.

Not only were the wage provisions of the code drafted to safeguard against the leveling of wages to universal minimums—the code is administered to preserve differentials in status quo for the more highly skilled groups. The Code Authority, as prescribed under the law, receives weekly wage reports from every cotton mill establishment in the industry, and it has field representatives constantly checking up on the situation.

Through this supervision proof is furnished that both the letter and the spirit of the wage provisions are being adhered to by the industry. With certainty it can be said that established minimums are being observed and minimum wages have not become the maximums.

Code Provision Protects Cleaners and Outside Workers

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Code Authority of the cotton textile industry, the following amendments to the Cotton Textile Code have been approved by General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, to become effective January 1, 1934:

(a) There shall be added at the end of Section II of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry the following:

"In the case of outside employees and cleaners the minimum wage shall not be less than 75 per cent of the standard minimum wage hereinabove set forth. In the case of employees in the industry who are partially incapacitated by reason of age, injury, incompetency or infirmity the minimum wage shall be not less than 80 per cent of the standard minimum wage hereinabove set forth, provided that such employees employed by any one employer shall not exceed 4 per cent of the total number of his employees, and further that as a condition to the employment of such employees the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board may require such certificate as it may find advisable with relation thereto."

(b) There shall be added at the end of the first paragraph of Section III of the Code of Fair Competition of the Cotton Textile Industry the following:

"In the case of outside employees, employers in the Cotton Textile Industry shall not operate on a schedule of hours of labor in excess of 44 hours per week, except in cases of emergency. In the case of cleaners, no employer in the Cotton Textile Industry shall operate on a schedule of hours of labor in excess of 44 hours per week."

Today in making this announcement, George A. Sloan,

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Technology of Mechanical Control In Weaving Rayon Fabrics

THE correct mounting of the weavers beam, the warp line, the distance between the warp beam and the harness, the tensioning of the warp, the regular take up of the cloth, the smooth let off of the warp, the shedding, the pick of the shuttle, the kind of shuttle used, the filling tension, the center filling stop motion, the speed of the loom and its rigidity are items of importance in the weaving of any fabric but most particularly so in weaving of delicate fabrics composed of rayon.

The warp line is, most frequently, kept up to the level of the heddles, allowing a fairly long stretch, but not too long, between the beam and the heddles. There can be no doubt that this arrangement gives a minimum of friction on the warp.

As the beam changes its diameter in the progress of weaving, the warp line changes its position necessitating a beam adjustment to keep the line of the warp level. The more modern type of looms are built with an adjustable warp rest, having a handwheel arrangement for the lift of the warp beam adjusting the line of warp.

In some cases this arrangement is fitted with an automatic motion having a feeler that keeps contact with the warp beam being geared to beam lifting screws.

For the majority of looms, having a positive warp rest (non-adjustable) for the beam, a frictionless back rest—whip roller—rotating on ball bearings, covered with soft felt and mounted close to the warp beam, the warp beam being slightly above the ball bearing whip roller at the start will serve the same purpose of keeping the warp line level as the diameter of the warp becomes reduced.

Lease rods are often omitted to lessen the strain; however, there is no objection to using them if they are thin, flat and smooth. Mills of the backward type that pay no attention to improvements as outlined above, placing warps low, running the warp ends over hard laced, clumsy, motionless whip rollers nullify all the efforts made by the rayon yarn producers to deliver the yarn in the smoothest possible condition.

The next important requirement to insure smooth running weaving conditions is the let-off and up-take motion. The commonest let-off motion is the let-off by rope friction used in two ways, either direct using counterbalance weights, the balance weights resting on the floor, or by lever weighting. Lever weighting makes adjustments more definite, allowing smaller weights requiring movements on the lever only to balance the warp tension.

Direct weighting is an extremely sensitive motion, the beam responding immediately to variations in tension but unsound for high speed looms, and very susceptible to atmospheric conditions requiring frequent adjustments to take care of the reduction of the volume of the warp. This motion, however, can be improved by the use of a spring attached to the fixed end of the rope. The strength of the spring depending on the size of the material used for the warp.

Considerable interest has been aroused in many mills due to patented new devices for automatic let-off, each device claiming to be the only one that will positively eliminate defects caused by irregular let-off.

The best type of automatic let-off that retains the advantages of the friction motion is the semi-positive let-off where the warp is turned by a ratchet wheel and a worm gear, the ratchet getting its movement from a rocking lever connected to the sley. The warp tension is regulated by a lever and weights, the warp supporting the weighted lever. If the warp tension increases its changes the position of the tail of the ratchet driving lever in the slot of the rocking lever, the rate of letting off is increased, lower warp tension causes a reduction in the rate of letting off. The other type known as the positive automatic let-off has its disadvantages, as it does away with the rocking motion which acts as a compensating motion for the yarn tensions due to the shedding and the beat up of the pick, a slight oscillation of the warp beam in sympathy with the shedding helps to limit variations in yarn tension. However, if this oscillating movement is carried to the extreme, the inertia effects due to the beam movement becomes excessive with high speed looms and increases the tension in the warp.

It stands to reason that, between the two extremes of direct let-off and abnormal oscillation of the beam with increased loom speed and the positive let-off without the compensating movement of the beam during shedding, the semi-positive let-off will give better all-round results.

The majority of silk and rayon weaving mills, however, use the direct method of rope friction using either counterbalance or lever weights. In other words, warp tension controlled by ordinary rope arrangement.

Rope tension functions by friction between rope and flanges to obtain the necessary warp tension, if the friction between rope and flange varies, the regular slippage is interrupted, the rope does not slip with every pick, particularly on tabby weaves, this faulty slippage will cause the worst kind of barre marks.

Ropes will absorb moisture, contract and expand according to atmospheric conditions. The use of graphite or mica, not affected by climatic changes, may, if used too freely, reduce the friction to a point where the counter-balance weight no longer holds up the lever weight.

Jerky let-off caused by sticky ropes and rope jamming interfering with smooth friction, excessive rocking of the beam by faulty counter-balance are evils that lead to many weaving imperfections which can be overcome by a close check-up and a better method of application in the use of rope friction on flanges.

Considering the many disadvantages in the use of direct friction motion, automatic let-off motions are destined to become the most favored appliances.

Next in importance to the warp let-off is the up-take motion. There are two types of up-take motions, the positive which draws the cloth forward pick by pick, the negative which acts after the beat up of the pick by the read.

The up-take of the cloth in silk and rayon looms is most generally done by a positive motion drawing the cloth forward at a definite rate by a positive drive but so arranged as not to damage the cloth by surface friction.

The front rest or lead roll which carries the cloth from the breast beam to the sand drum should be a revolving roller like the back rest or whip roller. This roller must

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Technology of Mechanical Control in Weaving Rayon Fabrics

(*Continued from Page 4*)

be absolutely even and rest in perfect bearings or the fabric will show unevenness over the entire width.

Rotating with the sand roller is a smaller felt-covered roller, this felt-covered roll must act in close contact with the sand drums, its action is of the nature of a pressure roll.

If the felt that covers this roll is either worn out or hard it becomes too lifeless for the necessary contact, the cloth fails to draw through properly and as a result of that will cause slippage, heavy joinings and barre marks will be the result.

The same imperfections will result from worn sand paper loosening its grip on the cloth, the cloth must take up evenly at all points of contact.

2—Technology of mechanical

The quality of sand paper are the finer grades of paper that have more grains of sand to the inch which gives the roller the most gripping power and longest life. Larger grains of sand will cut the cloth and have a shorter life.

The point at issue is clear, that to obtain the best results of the up-take motion, the felt roll and sand drum must perform its work uniformly.

The up-take gears must run smoothly, mesh evenly at all points; worn out gears, pinions and studs must be replaced.

The cloth roll holding the woven fabric must be adjusted to take up the slack cloth only. Too positive friction, pulling too tight, will release the fabric with a jerk causing uneven marks in the cloth. If the cloth roll works too positive the pick wheel is liable to work without the aid of the up-take prawl causing damage to the cloth.

The reed has a function regulating the density of the warp ends per inch and to beat up the filling to its alignment pick by pick.

It has a distinct performance equally important as the previously described functions of let-off and up-take motions.

To attain an easy passage of the rayon thread through the spacing of the reed, reed dents should be flexible with a 57 per cent opening and 25 per cent metal arrangement. The reed must be placed deep enough in race plate on loom to allow the rayon to pass through the most flexible part of the reed.

Looms that have provisions made in the reed frame to permit the reed to swing slightly back by the force of the beat up of the filling and returning to its normal position by the aid of inserted springs after the beat up may sometimes get out of alignment due to the weakening of a spring on one side showing a slight angle, which, in case a new joining is formed will cause an angular set mark, the reed beating up closer on one side of the cloth.

In such a case it is better to adjust the reed frame more securely to the lay allowing it enough slide play to adjust the reed to the spread of the cloth between harness and front rest roller.

The shedding of the harness must be equal, that is, the harness must bet in such a manner that the shafts pass each other at the same point. If shed varies with each alternate pick the filling will drag through the warp leaving heavy and light picks. This applies especially to crepe weaving.

The timing of the shed is a highly important factor. There are three ways of timing the shed for the passing of the shuttle—early—medium—late. The medium and early timing are most generally used.

For medium timing harness is level with crank between bottom and front center. For early timing harness is level with crank on bottom center.

On fabrics that have an excessive number of picks per inch, early timing is preferable, particularly on plain goods with a number of picks. When this timing is used the ends have crossed the last pick in the cloth and holds it in place, the reed beats that pick firmly into position.

The correct timing of the picking motion moves the shuttle when the crank is on top center. A late pick may be caused by a slipping motion. If the pick is too early the shuttle will fly out missing the shed.

For rayon weaving the shuttle should be thrown across the shed with a gentle pick, positively no rebound.

The correct timing of the shuttle is of the greatest importance in rayon weaving.

There is no doubt that successful weaving of rayon is largely dependent on the attention devoted to loom details.—*Rayon Journal.*

New England and the NRA

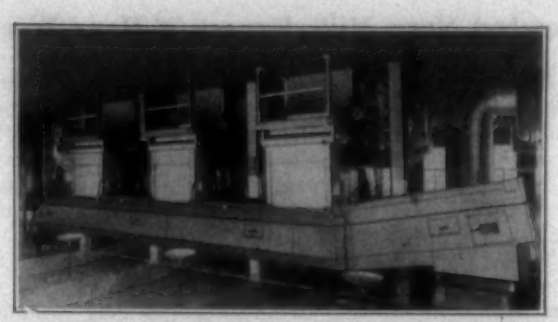
New York.—The first six months of operation of New England manufacturing industries under codes resulted in substantial benefits to New England workers through increased employment and earnings and reduced working hours, but these gains involved a sharp increase in production costs to manufacturers without compensating expansion in volume output and sales. This is the main finding of a statistical survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board in cooperation with the New England Council, the full report of which was released by the Board. This report is the first statistical analysis of the effects of operation under the Recovery Act within an important industrial region.

The general purpose of the inquiry was to establish a basis for comparison of conditions before and after the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act. For this purpose certain statistical data were requested for typical weeks early in June and late in October, respectively. Replies were received from 364 companies, employing about 100,000 workers.

The results of the survey indicate substantial gains for industrial workers in New England. There was a gain of 21 per cent in employment; that is, the number of employed workers increased by one-fifth. Average hourly earnings rose 26 per cent; that is, the amount earned in an hour's work increased by one-fourth. Average hours worked per week decreased 16 per cent. In the cotton industry, the decrease in hours was 25 per cent, and in the woolen industry, 24 per cent. Average weekly earnings, which represent the workers' money income, increased only 6 per cent, the effect of higher hourly rates being offset largely by reduction in hours.

The Conference Board's survey shows that payroll costs of manufacturers in New England increased 28 per cent and material costs rose 22 per cent in the period from June to November, 1933. The advance in cost of labor and materials has not been offset by increase in output and sales. Total man-hours, or the number of employees multiplied by the everage hours worked, remained almost stationary, the increase amounting to only 2 per cent. In the boot and shoe industry man-hours fell off 7 per cent; in the cotton industry, 13 per cent; and in the woolen industry, 25 per cent. At the same time, moreover, volume of production declined 13 per cent, and volume of sales, 19 per cent, while inventories increased 20 per cent. The increased difficulty of making sales seems to be reflected in the increased inventories.

New Products and Processes

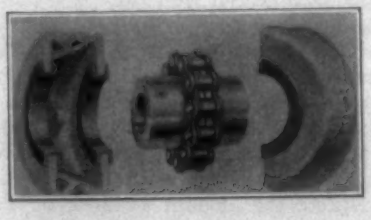


Saco-Lowell Automatic Control Feeding System

Roller Chain Flexible Coupling

The Whitney Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., has developed a Roller Chain Flexible Coupling for which they claim a number of advantages on direct power drive applications.

This coupling is a practical and efficient unit consisting of two accurately cut roller chain sprockets coupled together with Whitney Roller Chain. Proper clearance between the two sprockets allows for slight shaft misalignment. This clearance also gives a reasonable amount of motor end float without binding or shaft distortion. The construction allows quick installation or dismantling of equipment.



Roller Chain Flexible Coupling

The Whitney Rotating Type Coupling Cover (patents pending) has been developed to give improved coupling performance through proper lubrication and protection from dirt, grit and other abrasive materials, the company reports. Its simply and efficient design makes it a real factor in prolonging the life of the coupling. In addition, it is said to give safety and improved appearance to machines on which it is used.

Saco-Lowell Automatic Control Feeding System

The Saco-Lowell Shops are introducing a new automatic control feeding system which employs a new reserve chamber in place of the customary feeders on the pickers. The stock is delivered by a mechanical conveyor to these chambers in which the cotton supply is maintained at a constant level and pressure.

In each reserve chamber is a delicately balanced feeler, connected to a mercoid switch. This simple switch, the makers state, replaces all the old control mechanism and keeps the cotton supply at a constant level in the reserve chambers of the pickers.

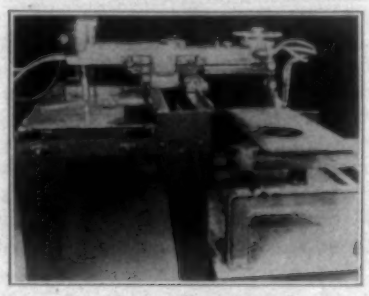
When all pickers have their proper reserve supply, blending feeders and opening machinery are automatically stopped. When the reserve supply drops below a certain point, the entire system starts up again as a unit. the cotton being available all along the conveyor for instant use. Any surplus stock that is carried by the last picker is returned to the feeding end of the conveyor.

Advantages claimed for the new system include more uniform distribution of cotton across the lap, an extra amount of cleaning between the grids in the conveyor, the obtaining of an automatic feed to the pickers, excellent blending of the stock, lower maintenance cost on the pickers.

The Oxweld Pantosec Introduced

As an addition to the Oxweld line of welding and cutting apparatus, The Linde Air Products Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York, has introduced a new stationary cutting machine known as the pantosec. It is suitable for cutting dies, cams, and other parts that must be smoothly and accurately cut. With a cutting range of 44-in. longitudinally and 20-in. laterally, it does straight-line cutting, angle cutting, beveling, circle-cutting and intricate shape-cutting. It requires a floor space of only 72x83 in.

The Pantosec can be operated with a minimum of attention from either the templet end or the blowpipe end, as a hand-guided or as a machine-guided instrument. Angles can be cut without templets, since the cutting head can be locked for travel in any direction. Bevel-cutting is simplified; the provisions for adjusting the machine to the work make it possible to line up the blowpipe without shifting

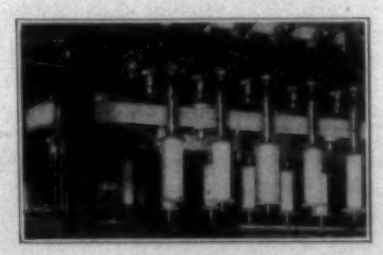


New Cutting Machine

the work; and the dividing head enables the operator to set stops on work that is to be cut in several directions, the company says.

New "Non-Skid" Silk Spindle Belt

An interesting new type of "non-skid" silk spindle belt, made of leather and known as Okay-Tred, has just been introduced by E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. This new belt has a ribbed surface which is said to grip the spindle better, and to increase production. It is described as being extremely uniform in thickness and texture and to eliminate vibration and uneven twist.



Silk Spindle Belt

The company states that a special method of finishing the leather is used so that it varies less than .003"

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Combed Yarn Mills Expect 56-Hour Week

Reports from Gastonia indicate that the combed yarn mills will very likely operate on a basis of 56 hours per week for a period of six weeks, beginning January 15th. Orders from the Code Authority to this effect are expected within a short time. Information to this effect was given out by R. G. Rankin and A. G. Myers after attending a meeting in New York.

The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, at a meeting in Gastonia some weeks ago, recommended to the Code Authority that the mills operate only 48 hours per week during January and February. It is understood that the plan for 56 hours was arrived at as a compromise between mercerizers, thread manufacturers and spinners, some of whom wanted to operate for more than 48 hours.

The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association is to meet Wednesday in Gastonia to hear a report on the curtailment question as discussed at the New York meeting.

The mercerizers and thread manufacturers, because they were not making sales yarns, but rather using the combed yarn made in their plants in the finishing of their own products, wanted to be exempt from the 48-hour week. The 56-hour week represents a compromise agreement which was harmoniously reached at the conference. This conference was attended by representatives of all the branches of the industry, including the New England spinners, weavers, thread manufacturers, etc.

Tests for Tear Resistance of Fabrics

The following procedures for Tear Resistance and Elongation have been developed by Committee D-13 on Textile Materials and have been accepted by the Society for publication as a tentative revision of the Standard General Methods of Testing Woven Textile Fabrics:

Tear Resistance

(a) *Preferred Method.*—A specimen 3 in. in width and 6 in. in length shall be selected for test. An isosceles trapezoid having an altitude of 3 in. and with bases 1 in. and 4 in. in length, respectively, shall then be marked on the specimen with the aid of a template. A cut ¼ to ⅜ in. in length shall then be made in the center of the 1-in. length and perpendicular to it. The specimen shall then be clamped in the jaws of the tensile strength testing machine along the non-parallel sides of the trapezoid. The initial distance between the jaws shall be 1 in., and the width of the jaws shall be 3 in. or more. One edge of the specimen shall thus be held taut while the other edge lies in folds. The machine shall then be started and the sample torn, the speed of the pulling jaw being 12 in. per minute. The pawl on the pendulum shall be disengaged from the ratchet during the test. The average load necessary to continue the tear after it has been started shall be considered as the tear resistance of the fabric. The average of five determinations in the warp and five in the filling directions shall be reported. The capacity of the machine should be such that the specimen tears in the range of maximum sensitivity.

(b) *Alternate Method.*—A specimen 3 in. in width and 8 in. in length shall be selected for test. A longitudinal cut 3 in. in length shall be made in the center of the specimen. One of the tongues thus formed shall be placed in the upper jaw of a tensile strength testing machine, preferably with automatic recording device, and the other in the lower jaw. The machine shall then be started and the specimen torn, the speed of the pulling jaw being 12 in. per minute. The pawl on the pendulum shall be disengaged from the ratchet during the test. The average load necessary to continue the tear after it has been started shall be considered to be the tear resistance of the fabric. The average of five determinations in the warp and five in the filling directions shall be reported. The capacity of the machine should be such that the specimen tears in the range of maximum sensitivity.

Elongation

Unless otherwise specified, the elongation of cloth at any stated load shall be obtained when the breaking strength is determined and for the same specimens by means of a suitable autographic recording device on the testing machine. The elongation shall be the average of the results obtained for five specimens. It shall be expressed as the percentage increase in length. Since the initial length and therefore the measured elongation depend upon the load applied in placing the specimen in the jaws of the machine, an initial load just under that required to register on the dial of the machine should be used. In practice, it is advantageous to place the specimen in the machine at a somewhat lower load and to calculate the initial length of the specimen from the distance between the jaws of the machine when the test is started and the distance the jaws separate before a just perceptible load is assumed by the specimen, as shown by the graphic record.

Proper Lickerin Speeds

Formula Developed for Calculating Proper Speed

For many years we have all accepted certain speeds, etc., of various machines without much thought being given as to the reason why. As an example of this, the speed of the lickerin of a card has practically always been run between 425 and 450 r.p.m. This with apparent total disregard to the weight of the lap being fed and the rate of production, says the Saco-Lowell Bulletin.

The function of the lickerin is to take up the stock presented by the feed roll, to assist in cleaning the cotton, and to deliver it properly to the main cylinder in the best possible condition for the actual carding action.

The fact may readily be accepted that there is a limit to the amount of stock which can be handled properly. It is also obvious that, with different weight laps fed in at the same rate of speed, the amount of stock on the lickerin varies in a like proportion.

Affects Cost and Quality

With the research and experimental work now being done, tests on lickerin speeds have brought many interesting and noteworthy facts to light.

It has been proved conclusively that both the cost of carding and the quality of the work produced are affected by the lickerin speed.

Increasing the lickerin speed causes a proportional increase in the lickerin waste. At the same time, the cylinder and flat strips decrease, but in a lesser degree, so that the total card waste slightly increases. The length of staple removed also increases, so that the actual carding cost is higher.

With the increased speed, however, and because of the more open condition of the fibres which allows for better drafting, the strength of the ultimate yarn is increased. This is brought about because the irregularity of yarn strength is lessened, which results in a higher average breaking strength.

Formula Based on Production

We have found by experience that, for best results, the weight of stock per running yard of lickerin surface should be approximately 3.5 grains.

With these various factors in mind, we have developed

a formula for the calculation of the proper lickerin speed for any given rate of production.

FORMULA AND USE

$$\text{R.P.M. Lickerin} = \frac{\text{Production in grains per minute}}{2.75}$$

In this formula, 2.75 represents the grains of stock around the circumference of a 9" lickerin which corresponds to 3.5 grains per one yard of surface. It is, therefore, a "constant" in the above formula.

As an example of the use of this rule, the production of a card, making a 50 grain sliver, at 10 r.p.m. of the doffer, is 109 pounds per 10 hours. This is equivalent to $109 \times 7000 = 763{,}000$ grains per 10 hours, or $763{,}000 \div 600 = 1271.67$ grains per minute.

Then, substituting this value into the formula, $1271.67 \div 2.75 = 462$ r.p.m. of lickerin.

In any case, however, the speed should not exceed 650 r.p.m. regardless of what the formula may give in certain instances.

RATE OF FEED IMPORTANT

This rule, of course, is not infallible, being influenced by the length of staple, draft, etc., but may be used as a basis or guide upon which to operate the lickerin. We believe it will be of assistance in establishing the proper speed.

Just as in the case of picking, where it was learned that the speed of the beater alone was not the important factor, but that the blows per inch of stock must be known, has it been found important to know the rate of feed on the card.

Spartanburg Mills Pay One-Fourth of County Taxes

Spartanburg, S. C.—More than one-fourth the total tax charges of the county are charged to mills, according to records in the office of W. G. S. O'Shields, county auditor, which shows the mills' tax bill as $538,722.92. The 1933 tax bill for all classes of corporations, business houses and residents is $1,809,877.67.

A list of the textile plants and the tax charges against each, as compiled from the auditor's records, show:

Appalache Hosiery Mill, $549.00; Arcadia Cotton Mill 1 and 2, $23,373.26; Arkwright Mill, $10,527.60; Beaumont Mfg. Co., $30,000.00; Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill, $244.00; Chesnee Mill, $16,500.00; Clifton Mfg. Co., $??,832.60; D. E. Converse Co., $12,437.40; Cowpens Mill, $7,800.00; Crescent Mfg. Co., $1,500.00; Drayton Mills, $21,815.20; Fairforest Finishing Co., $16,500.00; Fairmont Mfg. Co., $3,700.00; Franklin Process Spin. Co., $4,230.00; Inman Mill, $28,470.80; Jackson Mill, $13,807.50; Mary Louise Mill, $2,131.90; Mills Mill No. 2, $19,800.00; Pacific Mill (Lyman plant), $41,339.59; Pacolet Mfg. Co., $28,875.00; Pelham Mill, $1,307.09; Riverdale Mill, $12,874.20; Saxon Mill, $25,500.00; Shamrock Damask Mill, $1,326.75; Powell Knitting Mill, $6,610.00; Tucapau Mills, $43,540.50; Valley Falls Mill, $10,395.00; Victor-Monaghan (Appalache plant), $8,695.00; Victor-Monaghan (Victor plant), $26,455.00; Whitney Mfg. Co., $16,095.00; Woodruff Cotton Mill, $23,743.17; Wadsworth Mills, $1,007.37; Spartan Mills, $46,740.00; total, $538,722.92.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. M. O'Daniel has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. H. Boulkinight has resigned as overseer of carding at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

R. M. Ross has become overseer carding at the Highland Cordage Company, Hickory, N. C.

J. O. Withers has become superintendent of the Alba Twine Mills, Mariposa, N. C.

J. Toney, overseer of weaving at the Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga., paid us a visit last week. He had been to Belmont, N. C., to attend the funeral of his wife's sister.

R. L. Raiford has become overseer of the cloth room at the High Shoals plant of Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

W. L. Phillips, manager of the Mary Delia Cotton Mills, Thomson, Ga., which is now operating the former Lullwater plant, announces that F. L. Peeler is in charge of carding, N. L. Harper in charge of spinning and H. L. Rogers is master mechanic.

R. O. Revels has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C. He succeeds Arthur S. Jarrett, who went with the Springs Cotton Mills when the latter purchased the Baldwin plant of Aragon-Baldwin.

William A. Barden is president of the recently formed Neisler Mills Company, Inc., the sales organization for Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., which has opened offices and salesrooms at 66 Worth street, New York. Allen E. Julin and Henry E. Carls are vice-presidents, and George E. Weber is secretary and treasurer.

G. F. Dalenoord, chief chemist for W. A. Scholtens Chemische Fabrieken, Groningen, Holland, will arrive in Charlotte about January 15th to visit the American representative of his company, the D. & S. Engineering Company, Fred Dean, president of the Charlotte company, states that W. A. Scholtens plan to build a plant in Passaic, N. J.

Carl Epps, of Rome, Ga., has been appointed traveling representative of the Torrington (Conn.) Company, and will make his headquarters at the Greensboro, N. C., office. He was formerly manager and buyer of the Climax Hosiery Mills, superintendent of the Champion Knitting Mills and a member of the research department of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

Serves 40 Years With Proximity Mfg. Co.

Greensboro, N. C.—Ransom F. Thigpen, dean of the superintendents' and overseers' corps of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, recently completed 40 years' connection with the Cones.

He began with the Cones at the old finishing mill in 1893, and then came to the Proximity mill, where he has held the position of superintendent of finishing and shipping of every bale of cloth that has ever left the Proximity and White Oak Mills. Every day that the mills run there has been finished and packed under Mr. Thigpen's supervision enough cloth to entirely clothe an army of 42,000 men.

Textile Board in Tennessee Named

Washington.—Appointment of a three-man cotton textile industrial relations board for Tennessee was announced by the National Recovery Administration.

Its members were as follows: Thomas R. Preston, president of the Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, representing the public; George R. West, Jr., Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, representing employers; S. C. Godfrey, president of the Knoxville Central Labor Union, of Knoxville, representing the workers.

The board will have power to consider all wage and other industrial disputes growing out of operation of the cotton textile code of fair competition.

Chadwick-Hoskins Has Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the executives, superintendents, overseers and other key men of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, was held Saturday night at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte. President B. B. Gossett presided at the dinner which was attended by more than 200 guests. He spoke of the changed conditions that have come about in the textile industry through the Roosevelt program, and urged that capital and labor join hands in carrying out the movement to promote the welfare of the country.

Julian Miller, of the Charlotte Observer, was the guest speaker. He discussed the capitalistic system, stressing this idea that capitalism is sound but that the principle has been misused in recent years.

Mill Employees Enjoy Banquet

Laurens, S. C.—About 250 employees of the Watts Mills, including members of the office force and their wives, the second hands and section men, were guests of the company at a banquet held at the Community Building last Thursday evening.

A three-course turkey dinner was served to members of the night shift at 12:30 o'clock and to members of the day shifts at 6:30 p. m.

At the evening meal Mr. Henry, president of the company, and Mr. Emery, general manager, were present and made interesting talks concerning the work.

Thomas Marlowe Manufacturing Chemicals

Thomas A. Marlowe, Inc., a new company which recently began the manufacture of the Marvenol line of textile oil specialties at High Point, N. C., is now in full production and reports that the company has already secured a gratifying amount of business from the mills in this section.

The company is headed by Thomas A. Marlowe, formerly of Charlotte, who has been identified with the textile chemical business for the past 13 years and who is widely known as a textile chemist and salesman. J. W. Van Loan is associated with Mr. Marlowe and is also well known in the textile and oil specialty field. He has done much research work and has been responsible for developing a number of new products for textile processing. Prior to joining the Marlow organization, Mr. Van Loan was for 12 years chief chemist for one of the country's largest oil specialty houses.

Textile Patents

According to Paul B. Eaton, Charlotte patent attorney, there was recently granted to William C. Wright, of Granite Falls, N. C., a stop motion for braiding and twisting machines. Claim 1 of the patent reads as follows:

"In a rope braiding or twisting machine, in which the rope forming strands converge to a point, a gyratory member subject to the tension on the convergent strands and supported for movement in different directions in response to relative inequalities in the tension on different strands, and stopping means for the machine controlled by said movement of said members."

There was also recently issued a patent to Robert C. Orr, Asheville, N. C., on a cutter for textile material. Claim 4 of the patent reads as follows:

"In a textile cutting machine, a material supporting cylinder, a rotary knife adjacent the cylinder, and a belt for feeding the material from the cylinder to a position where the same can be cut by the knife, the cylinder being provided with a circumferentially extending slot therein, a shaft passing into the cylinder, a disk on the last-menttioned shaft, and flexible teeth on the periphery of the disk projectible through the slot for engaging the material on the cylinder to feed the same to the knife."

Plans for 1934 Southern Textile Exposition

Prospects for a successful machinery show by the Southern Textile Exposition, to be held in October, 1934, have been brightened by the impprovement in the textile industry, according to W. G. Sirrine, president.

"With general improvement in the industry, and demand for modern machinery and devices that will speed production under the limited machine hour schedule, are expected to stimulate attendance from New England as well as from the Southern States," he said.

"Invitations have been sent to all presidents, treasurers, superintendents, and master mechanics of textile plants in the New England States. This year is the first time that personal invitations have been sent to officials of that section."

Mr. Sirrine mentioned that information regarding resorts of the South was included with the invitations, points mentioned including Asheville, Pinehurst, Augusta, Aiken, and others. Florida was also mentioned as being within reach of persons coming to Greenville for the show.

Betterment of conditions in the industry also will increase attendance from the 1,100 textile plants in the South.

Display space in Textile Hall is coming into demand as plans for the show progress, Mr. Sirrine declared. One machinery concern has reserved the largest single space ever sold at a textile show here, and practically all firms which have had exhibitions previously will return this year.

Standard Tests for Textile Materials

The A. S. T. M. publication of standards on textile materials contains all of the 30 standard and tentative specifications, methods of testing and definitions pertaining to textile materials, which have been issued by the American Society for Testing Materials, through the work of its Committee D-13 on textile materials. This is the first compilation of A. S. T. M. standards covering these materials since 1930.

Fine Goods Looms To Curtail

Fine goods mills will curtail one week during January, it has been announced by the Code Authority. The announcement says:

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under Section VI of the Cotton Textile Code, approved by the Administrator December 1, 1933, providing for procedure for temporary changes in the limitation of hours of operation of productive machinery to meet particular conditions arising in particular groups of the industry, it is required that—

1. During the month of January, 1934, fine goods manufacturers operating looms in the Fine Goods Group of the industry on fabrics made wholly or in part of combed cotton yarn and on fabrics made of carded cotton yarn warps of counts finer than No. 28s yarn and/or fillings finer than No. 40s yarn (but not including all-cotton fabrics now identified with the Print Cloth Group where the cloth construction does not exceed 112 ends per inch in the warp), shall, in addition to observing the limitations on hours of machine operation provided by Section III of the Cotton Textile Code, suspend operation of such looms for one calendar week. It is further required that the number of looms operating in any mill at any time during January, 1934, on such fabrics shall not exceed the maximum number of looms reported to the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., as operated by that mill at any time between July 17, 1933, and December 1, 1933, and

2. No manufacturer in the Rayon Group operating looms on linings, twills, taqetas, French crepes, poplins and satin, woven of synthetic fabric yarn warps, shall, during the four weeks beginning January 1, 1934, operate such looms on such fabrics for a total of loom hours in excess of three times the loom hours of the maximum week run of such manufacturer on such looms between July 17, 1933, and December 1, 1933, as reported to the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., except that, in addition to observing the limitation on hours of machine operation provided for in Section III of the Cotton Textile Code, such manufacturer may, in lieu of such further limitation suspend operation of such looms for one calendar week during the month of January, 1934.

These requirements now have the same force and effect as any other provision of the Cotton Textile Code.

The Child Labor Amendment

It is a common assumption of the backers of the Amendment that all child labor is harmful and therefore must be abolished. The most charitable explanation of this argument is that it is based on ignorance. Most harmful child labor already has been abolished, while most of the labor of those under 18 years of age now is not only healthful but salutary as promotive of educational advantages, affording opportunities for business training preparatory for youths making their way in the world, keeping them from the temptations of idleness and vice and providing funds which not only contribute to the needs of the family budget but also furnish the money which youngsters nowadays, if they cannot get honestly, will seek otherwise.

Another common assumption of these backers of the Amendment is that the child labor is employed in "sweatshops" and industrial plants. That argument also is untenable. There is but little of such labor now left, while there are on the farms millions more boys and girls doing useful chores than ever were employed in the sweatshops and industrial plants. And under the laws enforcing this Amendment, it would be the function of a Federal Bureau to go into every farm in America and order its young boys and girls to stop work, even if their idleness sent them to the dogs.

Some of the good people pushing this Amendment—they are undoubtedly good in motive—claim the opposition of the press is due to the use of boys in the distribution of its publications. This is another mistake of ignorance. The Courier-Journal, for instance, while it would dislike to discontinue the services of its newspaper boys, whose welfare it is thus notably promoting, could dispense with every one of them and within 24 hours replace them with a force of adults who would do the work just as effectively and with no more expense.

If agitation for the Child Labor Amendment is to succeed, agitation for and against the Prohibition Amendment, now discarded, it would be well for thoughtful persons to weigh the truth that the new Prohibition Amendment (for such it would be) would prove as dire an abortion, no more enforceable than the old Prohibition Amendment, whose junking America is today celebrating.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Charlotte The Center
The Queen City Of The South

An Official Welcome

The official governing body of the city, the mayor, also the city councilmen and city manager, join with the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce in extending a most cordial welcome to all to Charlotte, the Queen City, at all times.

Great Power Center

Charlotte is the home of the Duke Power Company and the center of one of the greatest hydro-electric power developments in America today.

School System

Charlotte has one of the most elaborate school systems in the Carolinas.

Wire Center

Charlotte is without an equal in the Carolinas in this, and is one of the biggest centers of the entire *southeastern section in telephone and telegraph systems.*

Films Center

In no line is the importance of Charlotte as a center better illustrated than in motion picture films. National film companies maintain large exchanges in Charlotte.

Air Mail

Charlotte has Air Mail Charlotte is a regular stop on the New York to Atlanta Air Mail Route.

The *City of Charlotte* is now recognized as the *leading city* of the Carolinas and this section.

1. *Because—Charlotte citizens* are live, aggressive and progressive and co-operate in matters which promote the civic, commercial, religious and industrial welfare of the community. *Charlotte* is a friendly city. She welcomes the newcomer, be he from the North, South, East or West.

2. *Because—Charlotte* is located in the center of a territory recognized as the most rapidly developing industrial and commercial section in the South. The eyes of the commercial as well as the tourist world are focused on the Piedmont Carolinas. The section of which *Charlotte* is the *geographic* and *industrial center.*

3. *Because—Charlotte* is a financial center and financial institutions located in Charlotte are of sufficient size and strength, and are serving not only Charlotte, but this section in a most satisfactory manner and are *financially able to take care of all new business that comes our way. The Carolinas Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank is located in Charlotte.*

4. *Because—Charlotte* is a distributing center. The location of Charlotte and its railway and highway connections conspire to make it a distributing center of considerable importance. In the first place *Charlotte is a logical location* for any *distributing agency* serving the two Carolinas with any commodity.

5. *Because—Charlotte* is a retail trade center. Charlotte is served by more than 1,300 retail stores of all lines of merchandise. In Charlotte is located the *largest department stores* to be found in the Carolinas. These stores carry great stocks of goods at all times of merchandise equal to any of the largest stores found in larger centers.

6. *Because—Charlotte,* as the center, with an industrial development in North Carolina alone investing in more than 7,000 separate enterprises with over a billion dollars invested capital, an output of nearly a billion and half dollars, the *Carolinas* offer the manufacturers coming here many rich opportunities and these opportunities they are taking advantage of at this time and *Charlotte as a center offers varied opportunities to all manufacturers. And we invite all to come our way.*

7. *Because—Charlotte* is recognized as a religious center—educational center—medical center—recreational center, etc. And all growing larger each year.

8. *Because Charlotte* is located in the center of a territory within 150 mile radius in which live more than four million people, all of whom are accessible to Charlotte, not only by a network of railways but by a system of the finest hard surface roads in America in all directions from Charlotte.

For detailed information on any phase of the business or social life, write, wire or phone

Textile Machinery and Dyestuffs

Charlotte has long been recognized as the center of the textile industry of the South. Machinery houses have agencies in Charlotte which supply the textile plants throughout the South with all classes of equipment. Dyestuff manufacturers throughout the world have agencies and branches at Charlotte.

Government

Charlotte has City Manager-Council form of government.

Jobbing Center

Drugs, Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Groceries, Produce, etc., in fact, all lines carried in stock at Charlotte by good big strong firms. Buy these lines from Charlotte jobbers.

Radio

Located in Charlotte is the new 50,000 watt Radio Station WBT, owned and operated by the Columbia System. We also have Radio Station WSOC, which has been in operation now for about ninety days, which gives to us two Radio Stations—WSOC carries the NBC programs.

Federal Reserve Bank

Carolinas Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank System is located in Charlotte.

The Charlotte Chamber Of Commerce

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Charlotte Welcomes You At All Times

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Looking Backward and Forward

Whatever else may be said of 1933, it will go down in history as one of the most interesting and significant that the textile industry has ever known. Had any one predicted at the beginning of 1933 that the whole structure of the industry was to be so completely revolutionized, he would have been laughed to scorn.

The cotton textile industry pioneered in drafting the first code under the NRA and was first to begin operations under the terms of the Recovery Act. Since the mills began on July 17th, to operate under the provisions of the code, successive developments have brought far-reaching changes in methods of operations and control in the industry.

The advent of the uniformly shorter hours, the establishment of minimum wage scales to apply to all mills, the inauguration of the steps to eliminate "unfair trade practices and finally the plan for controlled production, based upon curtailment as recommended by various groups of the industry, have carried the mills a long way from the old order of things.

In recent weeks, developments in the textile situation have all been along lines that substantiate the view that the mills are to operate under a plan of self-regulation carried out under government control. The old idea of "rugged individualism" is now pretty well in the discard.

The present control of production by several groups in the industry is based upon the thought that the majority shall rule. The shorter hours in effect were approved in Washington upon recommendations of the mills themselves. Textile leaders hope, through this plan, to avoid the disastrous results of overproduction which have been so apparent in recent years and to put the textile markets on a firm basis that will enable them to operate more steadily and more profitably than has been the case in recent years.

This idea of controlled production has generally been favorably received and has unquestionably proved a strengthening factor in the market. There is naturally some complaint about it in individual cases where mills have sufficient business on hand to warrant full time work. The plan for keeping production in line with demand is, of course, in accord with the views of those who have for years insisted that it was possible for the mills to profit only when they prevented production from going out of bounds.

It is, of course, difficult and almost impossible to check up on the net results of mill operation under the NRA at the year end after the mills have been on the new basis for the past five months. It is manifestly impossible to say whether the better conditions experienced in 1933 are due solely to the NRA or whether the same progress would have been noted through a natural recovery in business that might or might not have developed during the year. The action of the mills in promptly going about the enormous job of adjusting themselves to the new order of things brought by the Recovery Act is, of course, one of the real achievements of the industry during the year.

At the close of 1933, among the most interesting facts that stand out are that the mills employed more workers at higher wages and that mill profits were larger during the year than at any time since 1929.

So much for a brief backward glance at 1933. Having torn the last sheet off the old calendar what may we expect in 1934?

We are not going to be so foolish as to risk a prophecy at this time. We cannot say that business will be better in two months, fifteen days and five minutes, or whether we are "headed for the last round up."

We do feel, however, that there are a number of reasons for the general feeling of optimism that is apparent at this time. Both mill men and sales agents are looking forward to a good year, as are those whose fortunes are allied with the textile industry. There is no general expectation of very large profits, but earnings should be better and market stability more pronounced. It may be fairly said that the outlook for the whole industry is far and away better than it was last year. The industry has gone a long way in cleaning house to meet changed conditions and has every reason to look with confidence into the future.

Stocks of goods are lower than a year ago,

prices are higher and possibilities of profits are better. Output is under better control, buying power is increasing and general business is on the upswing. There are other elements in the situation which lend encouragement.

In our opinion, the success of the industry in 1934, despite all of the regulations now in force, is going to depend largely upon efforts and judgment of the mill men themselves.

Machinery Replacement More Necessary Than Ever Before

One fact stands out very clearly among the momentous changes that were brought about in 1933. The mills that continue to operate in slipshod fashion and with antiquated machinery are going to have a mighty hard time staying in the picture.

That fact has been becoming more and more apparent for some years past, but bobbed up again with renewed emphasis when the mills became subject to uniform hours and wages.

With the limitations in hours now in force, the marked difference between the production from new machinery and old is brought more sharply into the limelight. Not only are the new machines capable of much greater output, but they are more economical in every respect. Increased operating expenses have come to all mills, but old equipment puts a burden on the cost sheet that is going to be very difficult to stand.

Machinery developments in 1933 were pretty closely in line with those of the several preceding years. There were few radical changes in any process, but numerous refinements were introduced. Almost without exception these tend along the lines of higher speeds and greater output, lower operating costs and a reduction in the number of workers necessary to tend them. In many cases, machinery builders have found better and cheaper ways of handling the work in various departments of the mill.

Many mills, we know, have by a general tightening up of operating methods, succeeded in getting their mills on a more efficient basis than ever before. At the same time there are limits that can be reached in any plant, limits that are set by the condition of the equipment and which cannot be overcome. In the final analysis, replacement of old equipment is the only way in which the old mill can get its costs in line with those of its better equipped competitor.

Statements from manufacturers and machinery men show that the prospects for a great deal of machinery replacement in 1934 are very good. The extent of replacement will naturally depend upon the earnings of the mills. At the same time, it is still true that it is more economical to borrow money to finance new equipment than to pay the price exacted by old equipment.

It is very hard to get around the statement that all mills pay for modern equipment, whether they purchase it or not.

Less Interest in Textile Unions

We have recently talked to several mill men who have been watching the efforts of the union organizers in their particular communities. They agree that while the unionists are going to continue to be very active in the mill village, that the interest of the operatives is not nearly so great as it was a few months ago.

In general it appears that the uneasiness over the labor situation that developed when the unions set out to take advantage of the labor provisions of the textile code is dying out. The mill employees are learning a good deal more about union methods and not so anxious to pay out good money for the union cards. Those who have been through strikes realize now that while they lost wages, the fat salaries of the union leaders continue, strike or no strike.

Mill workers who pay union dues have found out that their wages and hours are in no way different from those of the workers who have not joined the union. They have also discovered that while they are guaranteed the right to collective bargaining, through leaders of their own selection, they do not necessarily have to put themselves under the leadership of the union to preserve their rights.

Textile workers are waking up to a situation that is very clearly described in the following statement from Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the NRA Industrial Advisory Board:

> In the face of statements by the Administrator and his legal counsel setting forth correctly the provisions of the Act, it has been thus used by misrepresentation as a means for inciting widespread and serious labor disturbances. Careful surveys by the National Association of Manufacturers and the 300 industrial organizations associated in its National Industrial Council, show that there have been, since last July, more than 1,100 strikes, involving directly almost 700,000 workers who have lost a total of over 9,500,000 working days, with a loss in wages of more than $33,500,000. Workers engaged in supplying raw and partly manufactured materials are not included in these totals; their number and wage loss can only be estimated but may well bring the total to over 1,000,000 men and $50,000,000 in wages. It is of great interest and significance that the peak of the strike movement occurred in September, when 2,750,000 working days were lost and that there has been a marked improvement since.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

SALISBURY, N. C.—The Advance Thread Corporation has been incorporated here by F. B. and M. C. Gardner and William Harden. F. B. Gardner is president of the Cartex Mills here and Mr. Harden is assistant treasurer.

LANDO, S. C.—The management of the Manetta Mills, with units here and at Monroe, N. C., as a Christmas present to their hundreds of employees, presented them with two weeks' free residence rent. Gilbert B. Heath is president of both units.

GULFPORT, MISS.—The Walcott and Campbell Finishing Company, which is to resume operation, as noted, is having the carding and spinning machinery overhauled under direction of R. F. Goodroe, Tupelo, Miss.

TUPELO, MISS.—The Tupelo Cotton Mills have installed six additional cards and rearranged the card room lay-out. They are also replacing 60 looms and making a number of improvements in the spinning room. R. F. Goodroe is in charge of the work.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Norman A. Boren, receiver of Pomona Mills, Inc., is authorized in an order signed by Superior Court Judge H. Hoyle Sink to borrow $25,000 from the Security National Bank to be paid on the Government floor and processing tax, due December 31. The order stipulates that the money is to be repaid on January 10 at an interest rate of 5 per cent. The loan was asked by the received in order to avoid depleting the operating fund.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Plans have been completed, it is understood here, for the addition of some 12,000 spindles to the Anderson oCtton Mill at a cost of approximately $75,000. The firm of J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, prepared the plans.

It is understood that the enlargement of the mill, which is expected to be completed by March 1, 1934, will furnish employment for an additional 100 or more operatives.

KINSTON, N. C.—The sale of the property of the Kinston Cotton Mills to Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. for $112,000 has been confirmed by Judge Henry A. Grady, of the local district. This property was sold under a court order at the request of mortgage holders. The bank's bid was considerably under the amount of the mill company's indebtedness. The plant has been idle since the company failed several years ago. The Wachovia acquired the mill buildings and machinery, operatives' dwellings and other property.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.—W. C. Harris, in Raleigh, appointed Don P. Johnson, of Wake Forest, receiver for the Vann-Moore Cotton Mills here. The receiver was appointed on application of the Virginia Trust Company, of Richmond, trustee for the bondholders. Mr. Johnson is manager of the cotton mill at Wake Forest. The Franklinton mill has been running regularly up until the holidays. It is hoped that arrangements will be made by which it will continue operation under the receiver. A. H. Vann is president of the company but since May 1, 1929, the mill has been under the management of John L. Patterson, of Richmond, treasurer of the company.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

MONROE, GA.—The Monroe Cotton Mills are installing 50 new Model E Draper looms, which were needed to balance their yarn production.

STANLEY, N. C.—The Alba Twine Mills, at Mariposa, near here, have replaced 3,360 spindles with 1,740 long draft spindles.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Iredell Mills, formerly the Cascade Mills, which are now owned by the Burlington Mills Company, Burlington, N. C., are being equipped with 200 new Draper looms. These are not silk looms, as one report stated, but will be used for the manufacture of synthetic yarn fabrics. New preparatory equipment is also being installed and the plant will be a modern rayon weaving mill.

Roy K. McNeely and C. E. Folk are temporarily in charge of the mill.

The company also plans to move the jacquard looms which are now operated in a leased building in Statesville to the plant here, although this will not be done for some months.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A plant to manufacture curtains is to be established here by Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., of Danielson, Conn. It will be located at 413 South Church street and will have a daily capacity of 1,000 pairs of curtains, ready to hang, company officials stated. The company manufactures curtain fabrics at Danielson, Ballouville, and Pineville, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., and Cornwell, Ontario, Canada.

Rufus W. Hicks, who for the past ten years has represented the company in the South, will be in charge of the Charlotte plant, assisted by Kenneth Moore, of Danielson, and George Wallace, of Pinehurst.

ENKA, N. C.—Adrainus Johannes Leornard Moritz has evolved a new process for the manufacture of artificial silk and has secured a patent, assigning his rights to the Enka Corporation but retaining an interest in his patent.

It is shown in the patent grant that in the manufacture of colored glaments, films, yarns and like processing of silk-like lusters from cellulosic solutions the combination of the steps are incorporated into the solution at the time it is made from 0.5 to 0.4 per cent of a pigment. This is calculated on the cellulose content and then, prior to spinning, it is added to and mixed with the solution along with less than 1.5 per cent pine oil, calculated on the viscose solution. It is claimed that various experiments have been carried out, a product has been made and results are regarded as satisfactory.

Appeal Tax Decision

Spartanburg, S. C.—Income taxes of $7,813 and $4,901 for the years ended August 31, 1928, and 1929, respectively, were assessed against the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., in a stipulation judgment by the Federal Board of Tax Appeals. At the same time the Greenwood Cotton Mill of Greenwood was assessed $2,577 for 1929. It had appealed a tax assessment of $3,699, while the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill asked redetermination of claims of $9,314 and $6,555, respectively, for the two years. The petition of the Ninety-Six mill charged dis-

Sale of Cotton Mill Stock

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Courthouse at Spartanburg, South Carolina, on the 8th day of January, 1934, at 12:30 P. M. on that day, its entire holding of the stock of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, South Carolina, consisting of four thousand seven hundred sixty-four (4,764) shares of common stock and five thousand one hundred twenty-six (5,126) shares of preferred stock of said Company.

The successful bidder will be required to pay fifty per cent (50%) of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of the sale, twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the purchase price one year from the date of sale at Bankers Trust Company, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and twenty-five per cent (25%) two years from the date of sale at Bankers Trust Company, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. The seller will accept the purchaser's negotiable promissory notes bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum from the date of sale for the deferred payments, such notes to be secured by a pledge of the purchased stock, as more particularly set forth in the terms of sale.

For any further information regarding the stock of Riverdale Mills and the terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., No. 58 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

This 11th day of December, 1933.

Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company

BY DONALD COMER, PRESIDENT.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

allowance of reductions from taxable income for $38,937 losses and $39,556 and $57,643 for depreciation. The Greenwood company charged disallowance of adequate claims for depreciation and losses on real estate devaluation.

STANLEY, N. C.—Lola Mills have appointed McCampbell & Co., New York, as their sales agents. The mill manufactures carded dobby gray goods and colored dobby specialties for the drapery and upholstery trades.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Transfer of property of Gluck Mill, of Anderson, to Wellington Mills, Inc., has been completed, according to a transfer of title recorded at the office of clerk of court of Anderson county. Cash consideration involved in the deal was $248,670.

Sale of the property has involved no change in management of the Gluck Mill. It is understood that Equinox Mill, of Anderson, may also be added to the chain within a few months.

Exempt Tire Yarn Mills From January-February Curtailment Plan

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced that spindles operating on carded yarn for eventual use in the manufacture of number tires are exempted from the January-February administration order affecting production schedules for the carded sales yarn group. The exemption applies whether or not these spindles are operating on unfilled orders. Fine goods looms on Govrnment contracts are exempted from January administrative order provided the reduction in machine hours is made up in remaining portion of the mill. These exemptions were recommended by the Code Authority and approved over the week-end by the administrator.

Cannon Dines National Guard

Charles A. Cannon, head of the Cannon Mills, has invited the members of Company E of the National Guard at Concord to be his guests at a banquet there on January 13th. These dinners with the guardmen as guests have been an annual feature of the holiday season here for some years past. A number of distinguished visitors have also been invited to attend.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

MISSING—Mrs. May Allen, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C. Spinning room operative. Height, 5 ft. 5 ins., chestnut brown hair, 34 yrs. of age. Has 13-yr.-old daughter. Any information will be appreciated. Call W. J. McCarter, Phone 284-J, Rock Hill, S. C., Collect.

Directors of the Cannon Mills Company, at a meeting in Kannapolis, N. C., declared an extra dividend of 15 cents a share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly divvidend of 25 cents a share on this stock, both payable Jan. 20 to stockholders of record Jan. 12.

New Products and Processes

(*Continued from Page 7*)

in thickness at any point. The leather is joined with exceptionally long laps and the finished belt is given a long "running-in" at very high speed under tension which removes original stretch and leaves the belt extremely soft and flexible.

This new belt is made of Okay Leather and its surface is permanently ribbed by a special pressing operation so the belt is said to "grip the pulley like a non-skid tire grips the road."

Okay-Tred Silk Spindle Belting is furnished in lengths for all standard spinning frames and can be easily cemented in your own plant.

New Silk Degumming Operation

Jacques Wolf & Co. announces a perfected "one bath degumming and dyeing operation" for silk hosiery. It is claimed that this method requires one hour and increases the production in pounds per hour per day, at the same time maintaining the quality of the finished product.

The process is based upon the liberation of Sericin B fraction of silk gum, which has powerful emulsifying, penetrating and levelling ability. It is the result of a research and perfecting period of two years, the company reports. The boil-off oil used in the process contains properly buffered, peptizing salts and the conditioning agent used is the well known Wolf Monopole Oil. The latter renders the dyed hose to the proper condition for boarding, especially those having tightly packed stitches of cotton or rayon in the foot and heel splicing.

A New Catalog On Flexible Couplings

A new illustrated catalog has been completed by Link-Belt Company, 519 N. Holmes Ave., Indianapolis, on flexible shaft-couplings. Three different types are tabulated and priced, with special emphasis on type "R" which employs Link-Belt Silverlink Roller Chain for flexibly connecting the two toothed coupling halves. Both revolving and stationary types of automatic-lubricating casings are included.

The selection of the right coupling for the work is made easy by a series of conveniently arranged tables. A copy of the new book is available to anyone requesting it on business letterhead.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were moderately active last week and prices continued very firm. A fair amount of forward business was booked on print cloths and carded broadcloths. The trade here is expecting large government orders to be placed within a short time, business that will be large enough to have a very material effect on the market.

Sales of print cloths included again good quantities of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s for January and February deliveries at 6⅝c, and fair quantities of January shipments of 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s at 7½c. The 38½-inch 6.25-yard 64x48s were moderately active for nearby shipments at 5⅝c.

Carded broadcloth business was greater, with good sales of 100x60s at 9¼c after second hands had moved moderate amounts at 9 3-16c. The 80x60s were active at 7¼c, and there was some business on 80x56s at 7⅛c. The sales of 80x60s ran into appreciable quantity.

Fine goods were quiet. Moderate inquiry on standard constructions developed, and buyers found mills were holding prices firm. Some numbers were held at advances in a number of houses, where there was no disposition to press goods on the market. Fancy goods continued in good demand on a wide range of constructions, with piques, dimities, dotted Swisses and similar cloth types sought in good quantities for deliveries sooner than mills were able to meet. Indications were that inquiry for wash goods had improved fairly substantially, and it was felt likely that next week finished goods sales will show definite improvement.

Rayon cloth markets found little improvement in sales volume, although there was better inquiry. Several lining cloth converters were shaping up available deliveries on both twills and taffetas in plain and dobby constructions. Sales for lingerie account were light. Dress goods converters were showing some interest in sand crepes and in some novelties.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4⅜
Gray goods, 38-in., 64x60s	6⅝
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7¾
Brown sheetings, standard	9¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15½
Dress ginghams	15
Standard prints	7
Staple ginghams	9

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The holiday lull was apparent in the yarn market during the final week of the year. The most encouraging factors were the increased interest being shown by buyers and the firm price stand of the spinners. Sales were made at higher prices in a number of instances and the market generally expects a further advance. The curtailment in effect in carded yarns and the short time to be made effective in combed yarns, which is expected to be announced very soon, has caused some uneasiness among buyers over the question of getting deliveries.

It is thought here that very much better buying will develop as soon as the year end is well past. Government purchases of textiles are expected to stimulate yarn trade, as consumers will find their yarn needs very much increased.

Buyers who came in during the last few days often gained the impression that they were witnessing a shift from the lowest trading levels to remunerative ones for mills. A number took advantage of this condition by ordering for contract deliveries extending through the first three to six months of next year.

Orders placed into next year varied between the usual small amounts for quick shipment to from 25,000 to 250,000 pounds. During the day it was observed additional inquiry for amounts of from 5,000 to 100,000 pounds were received. Orders placed included lots of from 3,000 to 15,000 pounds, and occasionally larger quantities.

Combed yarn conditions were less punctuated by contract placing, for the sharp price advance of the last ten days accounted for resistance among operators. So far as spinners are involved, they are uncertain where enough yarn is to come from under the 48-hour week. They put up prices again another cent a pound in various quarters.

The distributing trade feels that while the supplementary provisions of the code will work a hardship for a time on certain members, but that the results as a whole will be beneficial, several declaring that the carded yarn merchandising end of the industry will thereby be placed on a more "business-like basis."

Southern Single Warps

10s	26 -...
12s	26½-...
14s	27 -...
16s	27½-...
20s	29 -...
26s	33 -...
30s	35 -...

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	26 -...
10s	26½-...
12s	27 -...
16s	28½-...
20s	30 -...
24s	31 -...
26s	33 -...
30s	35 -36
30s ex.	36½-...

Southern Single Skeins

8s	25½-...
10s	26 -...
12s	26½-...
14s	27 -...
16s	27½-...
20s	29 -...
26s	33 -...
30s	35 -...
36s	39½-...
40s	42½-...

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	26 -...
10s	26½-...
12s	27 -...
14s	27½-...
16s	28½-...
20s	30 -...
24s	31 -...
26s	33 -...
30s	35 -36
40s	42 -...
40s ex.	44 -...
50s	49 -...
60s	53 -...

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	26 -...
10s	27 -...
12s	28 -...
16s	29 -...
20s	30 -...

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22 -...
Colored stripes, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26 -...
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26 -...

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	21 -...
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22 -...
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½-...
12s, 2-ply	24 -...
16s, 2-ply	26 -...
20s, 2-ply	28½-...
30s, 2-ply	34 -...
36s, 2-ply	38 -...

Southern Frame Cones

8s	25½-...
10s	26 -...
12s	26½-...
14s	27 -...
16s	27½-...
18s	28 -28½
20s	29 -...
22s	30 -...
24s	31 -...
26s	32 -...
28s	33 -...
30s	35 -...

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or matetrials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, Route 5, Box 128, Dallas, T. . R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec. Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Beiger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep.: Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dilliard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. So. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 318 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga. W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C., Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron. 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1283, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Legemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent) Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem Kester Machinery So. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.;

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N .C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W First St., Charlotte, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Solvol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 341 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chas. H. Stone, Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Chemicals for Textile and Industrial Purposes.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room at 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen: N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Mason, Gastonia, N. C.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1217 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mills Join Institute

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced that the following mills have become members of that organization since the Institute's annual meeting on October 18th:

Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.
Arkwright Mills, Arkwright, S. C.
Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.
Fletcher Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
Aurora Cotton Mills, Aurora, Ill.
Hawkinsville Cotton Mill, Hawkinsville, Ga.
Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
Gate City Cotton Mills, East Point, Ga.
Esther Yarn Co., Stubbs and Patterson, N. C.
Sellers Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C.
Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N.C.
Brownell & Co., Moodus, Conn.
Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., Monroe, N. C.
Gambrill & Melville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
Sapona Cotton Mills, Cedar Falls, N. C.
Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.
Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.
Lawton Spinning Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.
Camperdown Co., Greenville, S. C.
Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.
Royal Cotton Mill, Wake Forest, N. C.
Walton Cotton Mills Co., Monroe, Ga.
Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder Ga.
Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.
Futurity Thread Co., Newton, Mass.
Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C.
American Thread Co., New York City.
Ufford Textile Co., Norwich, Conn.

Fire Resistant Canvas

A new fire resistant treatment for canvas promises increased life in service for this cotton fabrics in marine service, according to the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Canvas thus treated is said to be particularly adapted for use as covering for life-boats, life rafts, and other surfaces exposed to the peril of fire.

Serviceability of canvas in these uses is often of short duration not through wear but because of damage sustained from hot ash or clinker falling from the stacks of vessels. The fire retardant treatment is said to make canvas highly impervious to burns from this source.

Another use for the fire-proofed canvas is as a reinforcing outer covering for asbestos-sheathed steam lints. This reinforcement is said to add considerably to the life of the asbestos sheathing.

The treated canvas is also practical and economical for awnings ashore as wel las on ship-decks, to eliminate the damage and annoyance sometimes caused by carelessly discarded cigar and cigarette stubs burning a hole in the fabric.

T. M. Marchant Views Autlook As Improved

Greenville, S. C.—T. M. Marchant, head of the Victor-Monaghan Mills and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, sees a much better outlook than faced the nation one year ago.

"That improved business appears to be in store for us is evident," Mr. Marchant said. "That is not confined to the textile industry, either. Our merchants have enjoyed a record holiday trade, and money has been more plentiful than in a number of years.

"Starting Monday the mills of this section will resume operations with an outlook greatly improved over that of a year ago. Yarn and fine goods mills have further plans for curtailing, but so far the print goods mills have not announced plans for curtailing after they resume operations Monday."

Labor Rules

(By Hilton Gregory, in Readers Digest)

Now that the National Recovery Act has accorded unions an honored place in the seats of the mighty, it will pay us to inquire into the conduct of organized labor during the past decade and to determine what its complexion is at the moment.

Hardly more than 10 per cent of American laboring men are organized in accredited unions. The ones so organized do not represent the rank and file of labor, but rather a fortunate aristocracy of toilers. What you find when you study unions in this country is a chain of capable fraternities, many of them controlled by a strong clique of chaps who resemble country club habitués a good deal more than they resemble the downtrodden workingmen. Not an inconsiderable number of the unions are capitalist in organization, technique, and sentiment. Legislative investigation of some of the spiffy ones in the New York building trades has shown these unions to be high class clubs, frequented by professional club-sitters who have paid as much as $1,000 to get in. There are poor unions but there are also affluent ones. Sam Kaplan, head of a local of motion picture operators in New York, drew $21,800 a year in salary before he was hoisted off to the penitentiary for coercion. His successor has been cut to a humiliating $18,000 a year. The president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers pulls down $15,000 a year in salary and $12 a day for expenses. One eastern union spent about $532,000 for legal fees alone between 1927 and 1930.

Restrictions in membership keep the better unions élite. Figures for a recent year showed 15,000 electrical workers in New York and fewer than 4,000 members of the electrical workers' union. Another investigation in the same city disclosed a membership in the plumbers' union only two-thirds of what it was 20 years ago. Certain unions have established a sort of labor monopoly, feathering their nests not only at the cost of the employers but also at the expense of unorganized laboring men, who prowl in vain for jobs or seek the benediction of the union by paying exorbitant fees for a temporary union card.

By and large, the really powerful unions have secured their position through a series of often petty and always exacting regulations, known as trade agreements. Look for a moment at the theatrical business. A one-set play, in spite of the fact that no change of scenery is made, must in some cities have ten full-grown men, employed at regular union rates, as scene-shifters. There is no earthly reason for this except that the unions are strong and can enforce their wishes. Once during a rehearsal two actors wanted a settee moved down to the footlights. Actors are not paid for rehearsals, but stage-hands are. By union code the actors were not allowed to touch the settee. There were plenty of stagehands around, but none of them would move a finger. The agreement was that in the case of any extra scene-shifting, the management would have to put on an additional man for the job.

In Los Angeles recently a dispute arose over whether or not a light portable stairway was a property or a piece of scenery. The union contended that it was scenery and that an extra man would have to be hired to take care of it. During an intermission the chorus girls took the piece and moved it easily. The stage crew walked out. There were four stagehands, drawing $100 a week apiece, and they refused to work if any extra scenery had to be shifted.

So powerful have the unions become in the theatrical business that they can dictate the opening and closing of shows. Last spring a show was playing as stock. It kept a dozen actors employed and brought in enough business to pay the overhead. The producer brought it to New York and put it on at a dollar top. In stock he was allowed seven stagehands. In New York the unions refused to allow the show to play as stock and insisted that he must have 15 stagehands. The result was that he couldn't make a go of it and the show closed. Scene-shifters draw $7.50 a day and more. A curtain-raiser gets $70 a week and works about 200 seconds a night. In Chicago, the strongest union town in America, some theater managers average $35 a week, while union janitors get $40 a week. Other union help, such as projectors, musicians and stagehands, get from $75 to $150 a week. In many cases the amount needed to back a show is just the amount needed for an absentee orchestra and the uppity stagehands. You can go to the booking offices and you'll find no end of shows that fail to open because of these very items. The Actors Equity is an example of fair-minded unionism at its best. Actors will compromise if they have to in order to keep a show going—the stagehands and musicians never.

The musicians are especially skittish about their position. In Chicago last winter a play netted the house $3,800 in one week. Out of this amount the house paid the stagehands $1,400 and the musicians $500. There were no musicians there at all. They simply drew their pay because of a regulation which the musicians' local had wrangled in the good old days. In one town *The Green Pastures* ran for two weeks and the house had to pay an orchestra $700 a week. At no performance was the orchestra needed and at no performance did the orchestra show up. After a fortnight of losses, the house thought it might be possible to have a week of special performances without paying the orchestra, which had already received $1,400. But the union said no, and the play had to close.

There are more subdivisions in these unions than you can shake a stick at. There is the wardrobe union, made up of ladies who assist actresses in dressing. They give the producers plenty of hell by not letting the actresses bring their own maids to the theater, or by insisting that the wardrobe workers be paid just the same if the actresses do. Refinement of regulation reaches its highest point in the teamsters' union. Recently a show wanted to move to a theater next door. The teamsters' union heard of this, and while the producer had planned simply to carry the scenery across the alley, the teamsters would not hear to it. They insisted that the wagons be pulled up in front of one theater, the scenery loaded on and carried all the way around the block and unloaded in the other theater. Then of course it had to be retouched before it could be used again.

The teamsters, by the way, step on your toes even after you are dead. In strong union cities taxicabs and privately hired cars are not allowed in a funeral procession. In Chicago, they tried to keep private cars out, and during a fracas over this point two years ago one driver of a union car in a profession forced a private car

driven by a mourner out of line. The car was wrecked and a woman killed. In most cases, though, the union drivers will simply pull up to the curb and stop if there is a scab car in the procession. The drivers of union vehicles are fined $50 if they let a taxi get in the string and stay there. Recently there was a big political funeral in New York. All the silk hats of Tammany were on hand—and in 50 cars they had hired especially for the grand occasion. But as the procession got ready to start for the cemetery, the union drivers refused to budge an inch. Finally the tin gods of Tammany were forced to take a back route to the cemetery and stay out of the regular profession.

In the building trades, instances of union audacity are incredible. In a large hotel recently erected in the East, a delegate from one of the unions (a plasterer by trade) did not like the color and style of the imitation travertine marble. It was entirely satisfactory to the owner of the building and to the architect, but the owner had to demolish a part of one of the walls because the delegate did not thing it artistic. And the employer had no recourse at law because unions are not incorporated. On the same building job, the owner had mantels made of Keene's cement. This enabled the mantel of the building to be affixed at less cost than by other methods. The plasterers' union compelled the owner of the building to destroy these mantels and to purchase others to be attached by a more costly method.

In some trades the unions insist that men be allowed to dress on company time and that they be allowed to leave their work a half hour early in order to get into their clothes by the time the whistle blows. The foreman must be a member of the union, and if there is any objection to the way in which he mothers a job, the union is to be the arbiter of his competence. The foreman is not allowed to use tools if there are four or more men on the job. Furniture delivered to a building being erected by union labor must be delivered in a union truck. Unions further see to it that the maximum amount of work is done on the job at union rates and with union help and not in a shop, where it could be done more cheaply and readily. Pipes of a certain size must be threaded and re-enforcements of a certain size must be bent on the job.

If a foundation of concrete is being laid, a metal lathing foreman must hang around while the concrete is being poured. There must also be a bricklaying foreman if the foundation is later to have a brick wall on top of it. Another easy job is the one held down by temporary light men. The union will not allow the contractors to have electricity before the building is finished unless a temporary light man from the electrical workers' union is in charge. The temporary light men never do any work more strenuous than turning off and on the lights. They just hang around and draw their pay. On one big operation there were 80 temporary light men pulling down union wages at one time. At night they sleep in the buildings and draw double pay.

Another case in point is the work performed by the hoisting engineers. In some localities they get paid for a quarter of a day if they make a single move. If there is a compressor around, the hoisting engineer gets double pay. He doesn't do anything to the compressor and he couldn't fix it if it broke, but he gets extra pay just the same. Often there is an automatic heater or oil burner in an unfinished building, and you would think that the contractor could turn on the heat if he needed it. Not so. This is the special provinence of the engineer and he often draws as high as $24 a day for his inconsequential services.

On a big Chicago job the radiators for a building were delivered on Saturday morning. The truckmen dumped the radiators in the street; they were not allowed to do more. The owners had not expected the radiators and there were no steamfitters on the job. The cops came along and told the contractor he would have to get the radiators out of the street. The contractor tried to prevail upon the plasterers to help move the radiators in, but the plasterers insisted that it was the steamfitters' job. So the steamfitters were brought on Saturday afternoon at extra pay to make the move. Then on Monday morning they moved the radiators back out in the street and started the job all over again!

Obviously not all the strikes going on now are battles for wages and better working conditions. In many cases they grow out of one of the union regulations. A strike got on foot in New York recently and made its way to Washington to be settled by Miss Frances Perkins. And what was the row about? The union men in one of the building trades refused to wear badges by means of which the men could be identified for their pay envelopes. The union would not allow payment by check nor would they allow the men to go to a window for their money. The money had to be carried around to the men on the job. To save confusion the employers thought a badge would be a nice idea. The unions thought differently, and struck.

No doubt good reason exists for many if not all of the regulations cited here. This need not obscure the fact that these regulations have put a number of the unions in a position where they can be seriously mismanaged and made to serve utterly subversive ends. A vicious and irresponsible oligarchy controls certain unions—and all because there is such an easy transition from the enforcement of strict union rules to the extortionate methods of outright racgketeering. It is nonsense to suppose that one depends the outrageous cruelties of capitalism because he condemns the absurdities of labor. Labor is not perfect because it is labor or because it is organized. The threat and use of violence have played a part in the achievements of some unions. Criticism within these unions themselves is often handled by Cossack methods. Cases in point are too numerous to cite. An active critic of an electrical workers' local in New York was recently murdered and other protestants within the ranks of unions have been beaten and shot. The worst branch of organized labor is sensitive to criticism, just as any aristocracy is sensitive when it finds its vested rights assailed.

In a following article I shall describe other union practices that damage not only the interests of the employer, but of the consumer and organized labor itself. But from what I have already said, does not the question arise: whether the American Federation of Labor can be made a responsible body and can be made to clean the corners of its house? The practices of certain unions have given labor a well-nigh incurable black eye. Is the labor movement in America to be discredited by a strident minority? This is a question which must be answered if we are to have any sort of decent community life in American business, any of the partnerships which the present administration has nobly conceived.

Textile Wages Have Not Been Lowered to Minimum Levels

(*Continued from Page* 3)

chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, stated that an administrative order is being issued by the National Recovery Administration covering these amendments which now have the same force and effect as any other provisions of the Cotton Textile Code.

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World Consuming More of U. S. Cotton

World consumption of American cotton in November is estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service at 1,206,000 bales, against 1,215,000 consumed in October and 1,200,000 in November, 1932. Decline of world consumption of American cotton from October to November this year was less than seasonal, according to the service, being 0.7 per cent, against an eight-year average decline of 2.1 per cent.

Consumption for the four months ended November 30 is put by the service at 4,879,000 bales, against 4,640,000 in the like period last season.

All the major divisions of the world cotton spinning industry, with exception of the United States, used as much or more American cotton in November this year than in November last year, and all divisions used more than two years ago.

World stock of American cotton on November 30, including the unpicked portion of the crop, aggregated 19,570,000 bales as against 21,276,000 on the corresponding date last year. The average stock at end November during the five years from 1926 to 1930, when supplies may be considered as having been about normal, was 15,681,000 bales. The stock of American cotton at world mills on November 30 this year was the largest on record, totalling 2,719,000 bales as against 2,458,000 at end November last year and the previous end-November maximum of 2,627,000 bales in 1927.

Stock on plantations, including ginned as well as unpicked and unginned cotton, was the smallest for November 30 since 1927, totalling 3,526,000 bales as against 5,230,000 last year. The stock at warehouses in the United States and afloat to and at Europe and the Orient was slightly smaller than a year ago, but was larger than on any previous date, aggregating 13,325,000 bales, as against 13,588,000 last year.

World Cotton Crop Of 25,500,000 Bales Estimated

Washington.—The world cotton crop was estimated at 25,500,000 bales Friday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This year's production was 1,900,000 bales larger than last year, but 2,000,000 bales less than the estimated world production in 1931-32, and less than the average of the last five years.

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